ASM S TRAUSERS TAGRUTAR . CLIEBLE ARUY WHILE

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Adoption of the Confiscation Reselution by the House.

Resectes of Messrs. Blair, of Missouri; Smith, of Kentneky, and Pruyn, of New York.

The Effect on the Presidential Question.

Probable Adherence of the House to Fernando Wood's Whiskey Tax,

WAMERSCOON, Feb. 5, 1864.

THE RUMORED DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE. the rumors recently put forth of real or apprehended inculties between the United States and France are without any foundation. ADOPTION OF THE CONFISCATION RESOLUTION BY THE

HOUSE.
The entire session of the House was to day occupied with the amendatory Confiscation act. Immediately upon the opening of the session the faibustering commenced and continued until pearly two o'clock. when the majority gave way, having become satisfied sion was made. The feeling was quite bitter on both sides, but the opposition was too well organized and too mined to be overslaughed. Frank Blair's speech has excited a good deal of comment. He dealt severely with the more radical wing of the republican party, denouncing them as the enemies of the President, and as so chaping the legislation of the country as to break down the present administration before the people. He was followed by Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, in reply, and Mr. Prayn, of New York, closed the debate in opposition. The final vote was very full, nearly every member voting. Five of each party were either sick or paired off. The passage of the amendment is regarded as a triemph of the Chase faction over the administration. The feeling to-night is very bittor, and the opinion is gaining ground that neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Chase can secure the nomination of the republican convention, should one be held, and that a third man will have to be taken up to unite the party, and in that event the nomi-

THE WHISKEY TAX. The friends of Fernando Wood's amendment to the In-Bouse, and say that a majority will insist upon the bill bably be required to harmonize the conflicting views of the two houses upon this important subject.

mation of a military man is not improbable.

INVESTIGATION OF PRAUDS IN NAVAL CONTRACTS. to Philadelphia, and will to-morrow proceed to Chester, Pa., to investigate charges of fraud in connection with she Senate and House are actively engaged in investigating the conduct of naval affairs, and are inetituting a inquiry into the charges of fraud and peculation which have been made against the officers of that de-

Owing to the failure of a previous contractor the Navy epartment has taken precautions to have the work of ing the sunken vessels at Norfolk and vicinity afully performed, and the offer must be ac-panied by the guarantees of responsible par-that the contract will be executed if awarded. The wrecks are the Cumberland, Congress, Merrimac, Raritan, the Columbia, the small steamer Whitehall, and the line-of-battle ships Pennsylvania,

THE GUERILLAS QUIET. The bands of guerillas seem to have vacated Fairfax county of late, and very little is now heard of them. A cavalry expedition sent out from Fairfax Court House a day or two since has returned, after a long scout towards the Blue Ridge, without finding anything except a few stragglers from Mosby's band. It is believed that Mosby, with his officers, has taken advantage of the mud to enjoy

THE BANKRUPT BILL. The preparation of a bankrupt bill has been under n of the special committee of the House for that purpose, but no definite form has been as yet agreed soure, but it needs concentration. The friends of the shey have done for three years past.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORIAL ELECTION POSTFONED. ped the election of a United States Senator in

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Bouse of Representatives.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. James C. Allen, (opp.) of Ill., moved that when motion was decided in the negative-18. The republicans voted in the negative

THE CONSISCATION RESOLUTION ADOPTED. the passage of the joint resolution to amend a joint reso-lution of the Confiscation act of July, 1862.

Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of lad , moved to lay

Motion disagreed to-by year 72, nays 80.

Mr. Asmey, (rep.) of Ohlo, with a view to accommo date both sides, proposed that by unanimous consent Mr. Rair, of Missouri, be permitted to address the House;

Rair, of Missouri, be permitted to address the House;
that Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, follow him, and then Mr.
Fruyn, of New York, and some other gentleman on the
republican side, when the question shall be taken, with
out further dilatory motions.

Mr. Schnack, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested that the subject
be laid over until next week
Mr. Caxesse, (opp.) of Ind., and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, severally said that the proposition of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio,
would make everything satisfactory.

Mr. Streens, (rep.) of Pa, objected to the arrangement.
They had got to the regular time when the majority
should rule.

drule.
. Vocames, (opp) of Ind.—Very well, then, we will curselves of the rules of the House.
. Gor moved that the House adjusts.
e motion was disagreed to—by yeas 53, mays 84,
. Jarus C. ALLEN inquired whether it would be in a to make a motion to lay the joint resolution on the

oday next.

a decided in the negative—by yeas 51, mays 79.

"Indow, (rep.) of lows, proposed that Mr. Hair. "f., and Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, be permitted to the House, when the vote on the resolution shall

Stevene) was the first man on either eide of the Atlantic who has also hardshoed to say so. The gentleman (Mr. Stevene) had argued that "the losurgent States are out of the tinion," while the President distinctly "recognized them to be in the Union." By the dectrine advanced by Mr. Stevene an entire conquest of the South could be made, including the schare of everything, to the distress of the need, women and children. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevenes) would substitute a military power for the constitutional authorities, while the President maintains an entirely different policy for the reconstruction of the States. He (Mr. Slatr) called upon Confress to redeem its piedges and componeate the loyal border States for colonizing the freedmen.

Mr. Smrs. (rep.) of Ky., said that he was not here as a republican, an abolitonist, a whig or a democrat. He (Mr. Smith) was a Union man, and would do his duty to the whole country. Ours is a government of one people, with a constitution which defines its rights, principles and powers. When the extenses its rights, principles and powers. When the extenses its rights, principles and powers. When the extenses its rights, principles and powers. When the extense a traitor to his country, and records of the constitution. He (Mr. Smith) laid it down as a broad proposition, and asserted it as truth, that when a man becomes a traitor to his country, and records to arms to overthrow the government, he forfeits everything, even his life. He (Mr. Smith) could see no propriety in drawing a distinction between property. H we can take amboun and other effects, we can take negleos and lands. The rebels refuse to accept of the amnesty, and are now in resistance to us. There was no necessity to explain the Continuation act of 1862. It was not a post facto, or a bill of attainder. If proposed to reach the living man. It said nothing about women or children. We have held out the olive braich to the rebels, and they have scorned it. We have too long been pandering to the South, and

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas \$2, mays 74—as follows:—
YEAS—Messus, Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin or Mass., Baxuer, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Food, Brundegee, Brownell, A. W. Glark, F. Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Bavis of Md., Davis of N. Y., Dawes, Demiug, Bounelly, Driggs, Rilot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grunnell, Bigby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Mach., Kellogg of N. Y., Hubbard of Conn., Holburd, Jeneks, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Mach., Kellogg of N. Y., Lean, Longman, Marvin, McBrie, McDurg, Mcindee Miller of N. Y., Moothead, Morrill, Morris of N. Y., Amos Myers, Leanard Myers, Norono, O'Nell of Pa., Orth, Patterson, Ferham, Pike, Pomeroy, Bloc of Mass., Rice of Ne., Rollins of N. H., Schenck, Scodeld, Shamnon, Stoan, States, Miller & Machaller, Maskburne of Ell., Washburne of Men., Mars—Messes, James C., Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin, McMiney, Washburne, Clay, Cofroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dannison, Eden, Edwicton, Eldridge, Finch, Ganson, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Md., Herrick, Holman, Hutchings, Johnson of Ohio, Kaldelsch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lauser, Le Bond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Middled, Finch, Ganson, Hogers, Rollins of Moo, Ross, Scott, Steele of N. Y., Stroue, Stuart, Thomas, Woorbeer, Wadswooth, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, C. N. White, J. W. White, Vindel, Frangdo Wood, Yeaman.

The joint resolution, as passed, amende the joint resolution of Intel T. 1862 by making it read that no nun-

White, Windele, Fernando Wood, Yeaman. The joint resolution of July 17, 1802, by making it read that no punishment or proceeding under it shall be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the estate of the offender contrary to the constitution of the United States: provided, that no other public warning or proclamation under the act of June 17, 1862, chapter 95, section 6, is or shall be required, than the proclamation of the President made and published by him on the 25th of July, 1892, which proclamation, so made, shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending or which may hereafter arise under said set. nder said set. At five o'clock the House adjourned till Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1864.

No case is being argued in the United States Supreme Court to-day. It is motion day.

The Gold Discoveries in Nova Scotta. HALIVAY, Feb. 5, 1864.

Among the passengers by the Arabia for Boston to-day are Captain M. D. Field and Messrs. Carlos Pierce and John E. M. Gilley, of Boston, who have made various explorations of the gold districts in this province.

They take with them over twenty-five thousand dollars in gold, the product of the mines in this vicinity for the

The steamship Canada arrived here from Boston at half

past eight o'cook this morning, and sailed again for Liver

Barning of the Steamer D. G. Taylor and

Towboat R. E. Lee. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5, 1864. At two o'clock this morning the steamer D. G. Taylor was discovered to be on fire in the oil room, and she was soon totally consumed. She was owned in St. houis, and valued at \$32,000, on which there is no insurance of

valued at twenty thousand dollars, and she was also totally consumed. There was no insurance upon her. The Taylor had seven hundred tons of commissar, stores on board for Nashville, and the loss to the govern

ment by her destruction is about \$40,000.
Captain Rhodes and Engineer Jones, of Pitisburg, and

another man, name unknown, jumped overboard, and were probably drowned.

The negro boy of the Taylor is missing.

Both boats are a total lies.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incen-dars.

Letter from Gen. Grant to the Westers Sanitary Commission.

The citizens of St. Louis are organizing a Great We Sanitary Commission Fair. The following letter from Ceneral Grant was read at a meeting held on Monday

dected an honorary member of the Commission.

The telegraphic despatch published in your paper that tion of the second wife was deterred at the instance of her counsel, accommanied by an intimation that torons of compromise would be proposed in the evolution. An offer was a second ingly made in her behalf, which was accepted with some additions and modifications reflectly secretary, and then the opposition to the will being withdrawn it was consistent by concent and without costs to either party. Under the compromise the daughtern of Mr. Winslow receive all his city real estate, valued by Mr. Clinton Gilbert in his testimony upon the trial at \$210,000, and each in addition, amounting in all to upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars. I make this communication because— if the public are interested in knowing anything about the result of this pretracted interested should know the whole truth.

WM. CURTIE NOVAS,

THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

Examination Continued-Jeff. Bavis' Priends Examined-A Brother of Cop-tain Parker Testifies, &c., &c. 8r. Jone, N. B., Feb. 8, 1884. The examination of the Chesepeake case was continued

m Saturday. dent of the Confederate States; I was appointed Medical Director of the State of Mississippi in January, 1863; am handwriting; have corresponded with him.

Mr. Gray here placed in the witness' hands Captain

Parker's authority, and asked him to identify the signa-

ture and seal.

the seal is that of the confederacy.

Men Locks sworn—Am a Nava Scottan: have a brother called Vernen G. Locke, who goes by the name of Capt. Parker; saw my brother at Nassau, commanding a Confederate vessel called the Retribution; he was received the paper placed in my hands is the one he showed me at that time; don't know why my brother changed his name; don't know that he sailed out of New York; never saw

Captain T. H. Davis, Alonzo G. Coleman and E. T. Os borne, all natives of the South, were also examined, whose testimony was to the effect that the pirates of the titled to all the rights of war, and should be recognized

The Court adjourned until Monday.

The South Street Murder.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER NAUMANN—THE PRISONER HELD FOR TRIAL, ETC.

An inquisition in the case of William Smith, formerly bartender for John H. McKipley, 93 South street, who was shot early fast Tuesday morning by Daniel Brooks, colored, and who subsequently died from the effects of the injuries, was held before Coroner Naumann, at the New York Hospital, yesterday afternoon. The evidence against Brooks was of the most positive character. He low will be found the testimony adduced and the verdict of the jury :-

sworn, says:-I am bartender for Mr. McKinley, 93 South street, corner of Fulton; on Tuesday last, about six o'clock in the morning, I was at the above place; there were two other young men there at the same time, besides deceased; the prisoner came in with two colored men, walked up to the bar of the saloon, and asked deceased, who was behind the bar, for drinks; the latter walked up oppesite to the men and said, "Gentlemen, I cannot wait on you," the prisoner said, "A nieger is as good as a white man," one of the others said, "You dirty son of a b—b, stick the rum where you please," the prisoner stood still, and the other two walked towards the door; they had got about half way out when deceased took a piece of ice for the ice box and throw it at them: I don't know whether it struck them or not; it was a small piece of ice, a little ever an inch square; he came from behind the bar and followed foem up, nearly to the outside door; they went out, and that is the last I know of them; the prisoner followed deceased towards the door, and told him that he was a "dirty son of a b—h, that a nigger was a gentleman, if he was black; deceased then tupped the prisoner on the shoulder and told him to get outside; they were then near the door; the prisoner put his hand to the inside pocket of his cost and drew a pistel, saying, "You dirty son of a b—h. Pil knock your brains out;" when he drew the pistol the deceased walked away and went behind the bar and leaned down behind the bar il don't know whether he jumped over the bar or not; after he had atooped down the prisoner leaned over the bar and shot deceased; i was then standing close behind the risoner, so as almost to touch him; the turnel around and said, "You dirty son of a b—h. Pil hoot the whole of you," I ran for the door; he walked back slowly and went outside; is aw a policeman outside, and told him to arrest the prisoner, and he did so, and took him away. I identify the prisoner here as the man who shot deceased.

John Piynn, residing at No. 313 Watgr strael, being sworn, says.—I sell milk for a business; on Tue-day morning last I went to Mr. McKinley's land, erefused over the bar; as be went over he struck a ron and jerry were two other young men there at the same time, be sides deceased; the prisoner came in with two colored

Wm. Barry, residing at 67 Madison street, being a worn , says:—I work in the fish market; I was at McKinley's saloon on Tuesday morning last; at about six o'clock

sions who took the passiner in the presence in this deposition.

Michael Milcahey, being sworp, rays,—I am a police officer attached to the Second precinct; on the morning of the 2d instant I saw three men go into the saloon corner of Fulton and South streets at about five minutes to six o'clock; in about two minutes I saw the three rush out, two or them ran away; the one that remained I neard remark something about being gentlemen to the decased, who was standing in the door; the latter wont inside, and the prisoner followed him; in a few seconds I heard the report of a pistol; I ran to the door of the saloon, and saw the prisoner come out and run up Fulton street; I went after him and caught him; he tried to get away from me; after getting assistance, we scarched him for the pistol, but he did not have it; I found it services caught him, on the sidewals; he denied shooting any one.

GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Beaten and Driven from Moorefield.

The Union Cavalry in Pursuit of Them.

Official Despatch from Gen. Kelley. WHERLING, Va., Feb. 5, 1864.
Governor Boreman received the following from Gen.

I have just received a despatch from Col. Mulligan. After six hours' fighting he drove Early from Moorefield, and his cavalry was pursuing and was sharply en gaged with Rosser on the south fork at the date of the despatch.

Mr. T. C. Wilson's Despatches.

In you France, Feb. 4-6 P. M. After six hours' hard fighting Colonel Mulligan drove General Early from Moorefield, and then sharply engaged General Rosser on the South fork.

We have met with signal and brilliant success. HEADQUARTERS WEST VIRGINIA, } Ceneral Parly has been compelled to retreat up the South fork of the South branch, towards the Shenandoah

valley, in consequence of the vigorous manner in which he has been attacked and pursued by General Kelley's the enemy's designs. We have taken quite a number of

prisoners, and recaptured many of those taken from us. Our forces drove the enemy out of Petersburg. The enemy has fost a large number of men by desertion Deserters continue to come in and give themselves up. The occupation of the wires with military busine cludes the possibility of sending a longer desuatch at this

THE ALLEGED RECRUITING FRAUDS.

Brigadler General Spinola on the Witness Stand-His Evidence-Testimony of Corneral Brown, &c., &c.

The Court Martial met yesterday foreucon, and con tinued the hearing of testimony in the case of Lieutenant

General Spinola was first examined as follows:—

Q Have you recently been engaged in the recruiting business? A. I have been by special orders from the War Department, October 16, 1863; I was limited to recruiting in this part of the State, but I did not commence until some time 'u November, being delayed and embarraced; my headquarters were in Brooklyn, but had a right to establish a rendezveus in New York.

Q. How long were you so engaged? A. I continued until the 16th January, when I was ordered of that duty; at no time during my recruiting did I find a willing acquiescence on the part of General Hays to assist me.

Q. Are you acquainted with the accused; if so, state

duty; at no time during my recruiting did 1 find a willing acquiescence on the part of General Hays to sasist me.

Q. Are you acquainted with the accused; if so, state what relation he bears to you in the military service.

A. He is an aid-de comp on my staff; but by orders from the War ilepartment has recently been engaged as a mustering officer at Lafayette Hall.

Q. How many requite did you have mustered into the service during the time you were engaged in recruiting service? A I think in round numbers 2,000, perhaps a few more or less.

Q. How leng was Lieutenant Cole engaged as mustering officer at Lafayette Hall, under your superint ordence? A I think two or tirres weeks.

Q. Did you ever give Lieutenant Cole special instructions in reference to his duties as mustering officer? A. I think two or tirres weeks.

Q. Did you ever give Lieutenants: he had already some experience, as he had mustered formerly 1,000 men for my brigade.

Q. Was Lieutenant Cole ever complained of the you for violating the recruiting regulations? A. He was not. 4 Q. Helw much time during the day did you usually spend at Lafayotte Hall? A. I generally reached there at two o'clock P. M. and remained from seven to twelve o'clock at night.

Q. Did you esser know Lleutenant Cole to muster men into the service improperly, without their knowing the nature of the service improperly, where never was a man mustered in my presence unless the nature of the service was explained to him; I never saw him muster a drunken man or a man apparently over the age, the man was aworn as to his age; there were about two hundred men, appearing to me over age and drunk, turned away; the gard had also instructions to that effect.

Q. Was you ever engaged in recruiting service prior to the time first mentioned? A. I was when recruiting my brigade, in 1802.

Q. Is it an unusual thing to enlist men partly uniformed—that is to say, with an overcoat, jacket, blouse and pants? A. It is not unesual, for you cannot scarcely

recruit 28 to what county is never did.

Q. Do you know of any recruiting regulations to the effect that a mastering officer is to ask a recruit to that effect? A. I do not.

Q. What is the general character as to sobriety, honesty and faithfulness of the accused? A. He is strictly temperate, and truthful in every particular, and is as good an officer as there is in the service, both in battle and in all other duties which he had to perform while he was with me.

Cross-examined.—Q. Have there not many complaints them made to you about the accused ealisting improper

lation requiring that question.

The General, at the close of his testimony, added:—I was engaged up to twelve or half-past twelve o'clock at my Brooklyn office, and in the evening, when not at Lafayette itali. I was at the Brooklyn office.

Q. During the time Lieutemant Cole was on duty at Lafayette itali. I was at the Brooklyn office.

Q. During the time Lieutemant Cole was on duty at Lafayette itali. I was at the Brooklyn office.

Lieutenant Williams; I do not know whether he mustered any one or not.

The next witness was Corporal John Brown, of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers. He testified that he was there from December 11 to December 19, 1863; that he is acquainted with Lieutenant Cole, who was engaged as mustering officer, between these dates; that he saw a French sallor at Lafayette Hall who was mustered into the service of the Coliced States; that he was not drunk when he was mustered lin; next morning when the guard was taking him to the boat to have him conveyed to Riker's Island, two of his officers men him at Casile Garden; that he threw them some gold, and the officers eard they would see him all right he (the witness) did not know the sailor's name, but remembered his dress; that he made no remoustrance to go to Riker's Island until he saw the officer; that he was assisted to usual questions when he was mustered in; that he know the Frontmann did not understand the language the officer spoke in there was mustered in that he know the Frontmann did not understand the language however, who spoke a little Friench he (the witness) was usually at headquarters from one to five hours daily at Lafayette Malt; that he never saw a drunken man nor a man who was aver forty five years and mustered in by licit tenant cole; that he liver say a drunken man nor a man who was aver forty five years and mustered in by licit tenant cole; that he fiver say a drunken man nor a man who was aver forty five years and mustered in by licit tenant cole; that he fiver say a drunken man nor a man who was a summan of this

FORTRES MORNOE, Feb. 3, 1864.
Right refugees from the South arrived zero tale morn-

Three hundred and fifty contrabands, with fortgamele-

GENERAL BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Interesting from Texas and New Orleans rived at this port last evening, with New Orleans dates to

Sugar has advanced one cent per pound to consequence of the reported rise in gold taken out by the last

New Orleans was quite lively when the steamer left, with sociable varties, reunions, promenade concerts, &c., at which General Banks and other officials participated. General Ord has again resumed the command of the Thirteenth army corps, and General Dana has taken charge of the United States forces in Texas. The fellowing order announces the change in the comme

ing order announces the change in the Command of Energy Representation of the Command of the Corps to the permanent commander, the designation of these headquarters will hereafter be Headquarters, United States Forces, Fexas.

By order or Major General Commanding.

The health of the army remained good when the Texan

The bark John Winthrop, which sailed from New Or leans on the 11th for Boston, was obandoned on the 18th rescued by the brig John Sherwood, and arrived at New

of the frigate Hartford, and takes command of the steamship Pensacola, and placed in charge of the first division of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, relieving Commodere Bell, who goes North.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Gunboat Flambeau.

The United States gunboat Flambeau, Acting Volum port last evening from the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and from Charleston bar on the night or the 1st inst. She comes for repairs. While on the passage encountered heavy weather and northwest gales. She has been absent from this port for more than seventeen months, most of which time has been passed in blockade doty. she brings about fifty seamen, whose time has

We learn that affairs off Charleston are still in statu qua A slow but regular bombardment is carried on by General Gillmore. Our firing averages three shells every five ninutes. Fort Sumter, though a mass of rules, is by no means untenable. It is ascertained that five guns have engaged in piling up sandbags and cutting ravines through the rubbish of brick and mortar. The garrison, however, can do but little under the surveil lance of General Gillmore. There is no firing from the navy. The iron-clads still keep up a line of picket every night, which is arduous enough, especially in bad weather

It is said that the attempt to raise the Weehawken will The town of Charleston does not yet show many marks of our fire. Its destruction will be the work of time.

Annexed is a list of the Flambeau's officers:—
Acting Volunter Lieutenant Commanding—E. Cavendy.
Acting Masters—A. S. Megathlin, C. C. Ricker.
Eneigns—Gardner Cottrell, F. H. d'Estemanville, J. P.
Ballagher.
Assistant Surgeon—L. B. Hoppen.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—V. D. Rorton.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, John Barris, Setond Assistant, Edward Allon; Third Assistants, W. H.
Anderson and Leonard Atwood.
Paymaster's Clerk—H. C. Little.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

ported Fight and Defeat of Union Forces in East Tennessee.

The Richmond Seminel of the 1st inst. says:-Commissioner Ould has lately visited City Point, but ound no one authorized to make any arrangement with

him as to prisoners. Two steamers—the Pet and Hercules—have run through the blockade into Wilmington.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF CORINTH BY THE REBELS. MOBILE, Jan. 30, 1804. A special despatch from Okolopa, Miss., says the Twelfth Mississippi regiment entered Corinth this morning and captured a quantity of arms, &c. The Yankees

left as they entered. THE EOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON. hundred and twenty aine struck. It was renewed this morning with an eighty, a hundred and a two hundred

garrison under a rapid and accurate fire. The men reraved their hats in triumph after hoisting the flag The bombardment has continued all day. The fire was nostly directed against the western wall. Three per ons only have been wounded since the bombardment

was shot down yesterday, but was soon replaced by the

The enemy keeps up the bombardment of Sumter by tay, but ceases at night. No damage of consequence has

The fire on the city was resumed at nine o'clock Saturday night, the shots averaging one every ten minutes,

OPERATIONS IN BAST TENNESSEE. after a stubborn fight drove them from the field. They retreated in the direction of Sevierville.

Burning of Colt's Firearms Factory at Hartford, Conn. STROYED-NINE HUNDRED MEN TERGWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT-TWO LIVES LOST, EIC.

HARTFORD, CORD., Feb. 5, 1864 troyed Colt's pistols and recoving rifles were manufact are manufactured, the company having a large contract from the government for the manufacture of these weapons. This portion of the works will continue in peration, giving employment to eight hundred men.

of manufacture, which was destroyed by this fire, is valued at million of dellars. The machinery destroyed cost nated at two millions. The total insurance on the property is six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, of which Nearly pire that was on the property destroyed.

Nearly nine bundred men are thrown out of employment.

The fire broke out in the drying room, in the attic, and spread with great rapidity. The origin of the fire is a mystery. One man was killed and another is still missing.

Prize Case.

Before Judge Bette. Fur. 5-The United States against the Price Bark Sazon .-

The hearing of this case came up before Judge Betts this morning—the Assistant District Attorney ap-Choate and Soudder appearing for the claimants of the cargo, while Mr. Edwards represented the owners of the appears that the cargo found on board the Saxon was the original cargo of the Conrad, an American vessel seized

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax and Mails of the Jura at New York.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Course of Prussia Opposed in the Chamber.

A Brigade of British Troops for Copenhagen. Prince Maximilian and the

Mexican Throne.

The Queen of Spain to Recognize the Emperor.

The steamship Arabia, Captain Hockley, from Liverpool on the 23d via Queenstown on the 24th of January, arrived at Halifax at one o'clock yesterday merning. The dates per the Arabia are two days later than those

The Arabia makes the following report:-Passed on the 23d of January the steamer Persia and the ship Consul, bound east. The Arabia sailed at six o'clock yesterday morning for

The political news by this arrival is unimportant. Our European files of the Jura reached this city from Portland last night. The papers are dated in London to the 21st of January. Their contents have been anticipated by the mails of the America from Southampton.

Boston, where she will be due about twelve o'clock to-

of the 23d uitimo, in London. Sir J. B. Earl has resigned his seat for Winchester. The appointment of the Rev. Harold Browne to the

Bishopris of Elv is confirmed. The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at

Liverpool on the evening of the 23d uit.

The steamship Adriatic, from New York, arrived at Galway on the morning of the 23d ult. She was in the ce off Newfoundland, and had her stern damaged. She did not call at St. Johns, owing to the fog and snow.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question. Kiri, Jan. 22, 1863. There is no change in the Danish question.

In consequence of the thaw the Danish outposts were ordered to retire on the arrival of the Prussian troops. It is expected the Danes will defend Dannerwirke to the last extremity.

The London United Service Gazette asserts that the Second brigade of Royal artillery are under orders to embark for Copenhagen. The Prussian Chamber has adopted a resolution oppos-ing the policy of Prussia in separating herself from the other German States, and threatening every resistance

The Mexican Question. PARIS, Jan. 24, 1864. Before assuming the reins of government the Archduko Maximilian will await the return of the Mexican deputation who offered him the crown of Mexico on the 3d of October, with the vote of the Mexican Notables and the adhesion of certain cities specified by the Archduke, who demanded that the vote of the Notables be ratified by the

vote of the principal Mexican councils. The mission of the French expedition will be accomplished by the middle of January. The deputation are expected to return to France during the first fortnight in the Archduke his election.

Mexico, but immediately assume the sceptre, and will visit Paris in the quality of Emperor of Mexico.

The Archduke will not only accept the crown of

The Proce announces that the Spanish government will appoint a minister to Mexico as soon as it receives official

ification of the crowing of the Archduke Maximillan. The British Abolition Policy.

The emancipationists, in their breakfast to George Thompson, passed resolutions complimentary to that gentleman, and expressing their sympathy with the people of the United States and their desire for the restoration of peace and of the Union on the basis of freedom to the

The Bombay mail reached England in season to be to warded by the steamship Arabia.

The following later telegrams have been received:—
Cateura, Dec. 30, 1863.
Cotton goods quiet gand unchanged. Exchange 2s. 36 reights dull.

Chins.
SHANGHAR, Dec. 8, 1863.
Ten is declining.
Silk firm. Exchange 6s. 546.

Freights improving.

Major Gordon has been captured at Soochow.

A private telegram dated Hong Kong, December 15, mays:—
There has been a material advance in exchange and cotton imports at Shangbae.

Japan.

London, Jan. 24, 1864.

It is reported from Japan that Prince Satsuma has refused to pay the indemnity demanded by the English until they evacuate Yekohama.

The English are awaiting reinforcements.

Commercial Intelligence

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 24—A. M.

Consols after official hours last evening closed at 90% for money. There were sent into the bank to-day £25,000 in gold. More gold is expected to be withdrawn from the bank for Alexandria next week.

The sales of cotton to day foot up 6,000 bales. The met closes firmer, but rates are unchanged. Breaostuffs were dull and unchanged.

Provisions were quiet and steady. Petroleum casier

THE HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for the week were 5.005 bales. Therefore ordinaire, 365 fr.; do., bas, 350 fr. Stock 36, 100 bales.

Oblinary.

DUDLEY S. PERSEE, ESQ.

Dudley S. Persee, Esq., for many years an eminent mer thant and paper manufacturer in this city, connected with the firm of Persse & Brooks, died yesterday mornwith the firm of Persse & Brooks, died yesterday morning at three o'clock, at his residence, in Thirty-eighth street. Mr. Persse was in his firty-seventh year. He was a native of the city of Galway, Ireland, but had been a citizen of New York and was identified with its commercial progress, and highly esteemed in the mercantile community for a quarter of a century. The funeral ceremonies will be conducted at the Church of St. Bartholomew, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street, on to morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, after which the romains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cametery for interment. The demiss of Mr. Persse will be sincerely regrested by a large number of our citizens, to whom he was well known and by whom he was moch

to our office yesterday by Meears, S. H. Crook and C. K. Crook, and were exhibited in front of the HERALD Build-

Crock, and were exhibited in front of the Hrand Bulldings to a large and admiring crowd. They were excellent specimess of castle, and speak well for the bodily condition of Mr. S. G. Smith, of Saratoga county, who raised them for the shambles, on the principle propounded by lean Swift—

Who kills fat oxen should himself be fat.

One yoke of these, the youngest, are five years ole, and weigh four thousand pounds. The other and larger yoke are six years old, and weigh five thousand four hundred pounds. Both pair took the leading premiums at the Saratoga Fair. Any gaprenands is the city tying around and waiting for a good chance at beef, had be fier read the and make a note thereox.